

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: Joseph P. Wiseman, No. 607 Market street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

FACING ABOUT.

A petition has been introduced in Congress emanating from influential commercial men in San Francisco, praying for thorough inquiry to be made into the Samoan affair, for resistance by the United States to the offensive acts of Germany in Samoa; for governmental action to prevent our trade with Samoa from being elbowed off the island, and the independence of the Samoan Government being absorbed by the Germans.

This facing about is right. We are always glad to have San Francisco wheel into line with the right, though she usually hangs back until the rear guard comes up. We recall that two and a half years ago, when Consul Greenbaum took a firm stand against German aggression in Samoa; when, removed 11,000 miles from the seat of his own Government, he was so situated that he could not communicate with Washington to save the situation, he raised the American flag above the Samoan on the great umbrella tree in the plaza at Apia by request of Malietoa, the rightful King, and in accordance with a treaty stipulation; the San Francisco commercial men who dabbled a little in Samoan trade through German houses, roundly abused the fiery little Consul, and clapped their hands when President Cleveland removed him. Now we find these same commercial influences whipping about and demanding that to be done for which they so soundly rated Greenbaum.

The main facts may be simply and concisely stated as they are to-day known.

By treaty with the Samoan Government, we agreed to respect its independence. By it we stipulated to recognize the right of the King to appeal to the United States for its protectorate if at any time the King should have difficulty with the other treaty powers with whom the United States Government was at peace.

That event happened. About two pigs stolen from a German plantation by one of Malietoa's subjects, the King and Germany fell out. The latter manifested activity in a direction that led the King to believe he was to be deposed and the rebel Tammese recognized; men-of-war's men from a German gunboat came ashore at Apia and hoisted the Imperial standard. The King, with the treaty in his hand and his finger upon Article V., came to the American Consulate, and asked that the United States Government extend its protectorate. In the meantime German marines pulled down the Samoan flag from the umbrella tree in the plaza. Thereupon the American Consul, after consulting with a distinguished lawyer as to the proper interpretation of the treaty, raised his Consular flag, with the Samoan colors under it. He stationed a solitary rifleman beneath the flagstaff, and the German naval officers not only hesitated to pull down the flag, but bunched up and left the fort. In a few days a fleet of German war-ships, with between 2,000 and 3,000 men arrived, and the Admiral, frankly confessing to the American Consul that he was too late, weighed anchor and departed.

For this action Mr. Cleveland removed the Consul, and San Francisco mercantile interests applauded the disgrace. To-day they are petitioning for the undoing of what followed. The German war fleet returned, the King was made captive—nominally for the "insult" related to the two pigs—sent to New Guinea and thence to Zanzibar, and is still in exile. The Germans aided the rebel Tammese to ascend the throne, recognized him and furnished him arms and ammunition. Driven subsequently to abandon that position Matasfa, the brother of the exiled king, succeeded in securing control of the Government, but Tammese, the rebel, aided and abetted by German influences, is still in the field, and may, by aid of German rifles and gunpowder, once more succeed, to do the bidding and become the subservient tool of the Germans, whose hatred of the Americans in Samoa is unceasing.

The whole scheme is one to monopolize a valuable trade, secure possession of as many of the "Line Islands" as possible in order to flank France in Polynesia and her interests commercially related to the Panama canal, and eventually to control Samoa, that the beautiful harbor of Pango Pango on the chief isle, now the property of the United States, and a safe haven for her ships in the south seas, may become valuable to us. German colonization schemes also have much to do with the affair, but commerce in nut oil, tropical fruits, material for cordage, sugar, cotton and many other products, and the monopolization of an expanding and enormous trade at the chief half-way station between San Francisco and Australia are the main reasons for German hatred of Americans in Samoa, and German outrages upon an inoffensive people, who are extremely friendly to Americans, solicitous to form closer relations with us, and whose independence we are pledged to recognize and maintain. Let us hope that the investigation suggested by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will be thorough and searching, and as a result the interests of Americans in Samoa be protected, any pledges by us faithfully kept and American trade and commerce with the Samoan group be encouraged.

THE PLAYERS' GIFT.

Edwin Booth's New Year's gift to the Players' Club of New York of the beautiful building occupied by it was a splendid testimonial to dramatic art by the most distinguished of American actors. Booth has won the right to make such a gift above all other men. Only a few years ago he erected a splendid theater in New York that was intended in its use to be an

aid to the effort to uplift his profession. It has fallen into disrepute because of the irregular lives of so many of its members, and because of the greed of managers who for coin cater to the vulgar taste. The attempt of Mr. Booth bankrupted him. But he set bravely to work at a time when he was entitled to rest, and in his old age redeemed his fortune. The first use he makes of his means is to dedicate to his art a handsome building and to consign the trust to a club of actors who are doing all they can to dignify the profession and cut it loose from the low element that has fastened upon it. There are evidences all about us that this reform is making progress. The melodeon that has usurped the stage for the last twelve years is finding its original level, and the public taste is demanding the restoration of the "legitimate." There is reason to believe that the next decade will witness its return and the banishment of the vulgar variety show, the mere "leg" exhibition, the silly burlesques and, what are worse, the so-called satires, from the stage of decent theaters. In this reform the actors who are moving in it have the sympathy and countenance of the intelligence and refinement of the day, but not nearly so much of co-operation as they should have. We are constantly told that there are great social problems before us that demand our attention, the solutions of which are vitally essential to the people, if society is to keep abreast in its moral tone with its intellectual advance and its scientific progress. We submit that there is no educating agency more a menace to social reform than the stage of to-day, so far as it is usurped by the vulgar and vicious, and is prostituted to uses that benumb the sensibilities, give to youth false ideas of life and panders to the most abhorrent of tastes. The better class of actors, represented by Edwin Booth and the few score of men and women of the stage whose clean lives are devoted to dramatic art in its purity, deserve the encouragement of society. A few such are potential for great good. They will become more and more so as society acquires their recognition not only for their genius, but for their courageous effort to uplift the stage.

INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

Attention is invited to a paper in this issue of the RECORD-UNION by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the well-known philanthropist, upon the purposes of the kindergarten school. The value of all debates upon the subject just now is enhanced by the belief that the proposition will come before the Legislature about to convene, to permit the kindergarten to become related to the common school system wherever communities may wish to introduce it.

The thought of the people is more than ever before turning to consideration of the best methods of education. It is as a celebrated divine some years ago expressed it, becoming the conviction of men that it is the solvent of the social problems of the age, and that present systems are lacking in several vital elements, as true physical culture, since health is the capital of life; and manual training. This journal has all along held against the effort to introduce into the common school course any attempt to make artisans out of pupils, while it has just as warmly been and is the friend of manual training and technical education as supplements to the system. Just as far, however, as the kindergarten goes in these directions it is without any objection whatever. The intellectual methods employed in the kindergarten we have heretofore fully considered, and the means used to improve the rich occasion that the formative or plastic stage of childhood offers. It is at that period in life that nature is busiest in tutoring the human being, and whatever effort man may make in a similar direction cannot keep abreast with natural progress. But we can aid nature by supplementing her methods, and making easier the lessons by which she trains the intelligence and develops the being.

The kindergarten, so successful in cultivating the perceptive faculties, in controlling the fancy, in quickening observation, in teaching the value of common things, is almost as useful in its physical benefits. It aids the infant in obtaining mastery over its limbs and in right use of the organs of sight, hearing and speech, and in the dextrous service feet and hands made to do the body. It proceeds upon the theory that character is very closely related to the physical, and that at least the development and training of the latter is potential in fashioning the former. Industrial skill has its foundations laid very early in life, and it is within the experience of all men that by false systems of development, attempts to cram natural tendencies into shapes for which they are wholly unsuited, many a being has been turned aside from industrial paths in which he would have been successful, to plod the highways of disappointment and discontent. In Germany the kindergarten is recognized as substructural of industrial education. It begins at the beginning in teaching harmony of forms and symmetry of design; the beauty, strength and usefulness that may be developed out of things alone neither attractive, strong, nor, unimproved, useful. The kindergarten trains the eye to quickness of perception, the hand to delicacy and steadiness of touch, the judgment to finish and completeness, the intelligence in the constituents of harmony, the fitness and place of things; it cultivates love for orderly arrangement, and if there is in the child the slightest natural tendency to construction it vitalizes and so develops it that the future direction of that life need not be a mistake. It is easily understood, therefore, that the kindergarten bears directly upon the labor problems of the age, and the great and foremost interest involved in education—the training that results in the greatest self-helpfulness.

A SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION.

The proposition to exclude the daily newspaper from the cell houses of State Prisons is met here and there with a sneer or attempted satirical scoffing of its advocates by those who confess that they have given the underlying reasons no thought. The sneer is no argument, and in vituperation and abuse there is no strength. The enemies of the proposition

stated may indulge in both to their hearts' content, but they will have no effect upon those best qualified to judge—the keepers of the prisons of the day. The proposition is neither new nor original; it is quite as old as the prison reform system itself; it is in force in many of the best prisons and reformatories, and it has the support of the judgment, without exception, of every Warden in the world whose success has won for him notable public commendation and the especial confidence of his Government. That the rule desired does not obtain in all prisons is no more surprising than the fact that many other needed reforms have not yet attained full maturity.

The idea of excluding the daily reports of the world's news from convicts the State is endeavoring to do discipline as to enable them to achieve conquest over self, and thus go out armed against the assaults of temptation, must not be understood as including the exclusion of reading matter. The world of literature furnishes ample supplies for prison libraries; the convict is not to be left in solitary hours to communion with himself only. The periodical literature of the day that is free from records of crime and the doings of the old associates of the prisoner, is rich in information of the progress of discovery, science and art; in history-making, the world's politics, the nation's doings and the development of the land; it is rich, also, in good entertaining fiction, in poetry, in genuine humor and clean wit. The periodical books, the cheap books of the day, costing per week less than the daily paper, furnish the choice of the world's past and present in dramatic, philosophical, poetical, romantic, scientific, industrial and news literature. How then can it be said that the daily newspaper is either a necessity or a charity to the convict, when it is an established fact that it is the means of seriously neutralizing the efforts made to reform the convict, simply because it is a newspaper, published for the express purpose, in part, of conveying to its readers the very information that it is essential to his control, reformation and punishment he should not receive.

We can scarcely conceive of parents so foolishly indiscreet as to admit their children to their closet consultations concerning the dispositions, the faults, weakness and tendencies of their offspring. Yet such procedure would not be more unwise than characterized the conduct of the State of California not long since. Through an official Board it was considering grave charges brought against prison management, the Board debating freely the dispositions of certain prisoners, the best methods of treating them, etc., matters that obviously should not be overheard by the convicts. Yet the absurdity was presented of the full reports of the daily proceedings of that official body, including the testimony taken, being every morning, through the medium of the newspapers, placed in the hands of the felons, and of the very convict witnesses who were to be called before the Board in the hope of ascertaining the exact truth concerning the matter in hand; and there was not a man upon the Board, nor an officer of the prison, who did not deplore the fact. Yet this is but a single instance of the positive injury daily received by prison management, in the effort to dissociate the convict from his evil ways. As one experienced Warden puts it, "the question is so plain and the necessity for the exclusion of the daily press so self-evident that there is really but one side to the proposition." Perhaps no stronger reason need be advanced in favor of that upon which all Warden are agreed, than the fact that the newspapers which dish up in its most dangerous and vicious form the news and matter that is most objectionable, are those that most hotly oppose exclusion.

The rumor is afloat once more that the Pope is about to leave Rome. That story was born at the time of the establishment of Italian unity, and has been toddling about most of the time since, every now and then slumbering and then struggling to its feet again. There is nothing in it. The Pope will not leave Rome, because there is no spot in civilized countries now where he could establish temporal power such as will give him more political importance among potentates and nations. Italy is under pledge to the Powers to do no harm to the Pope, and except an attempt to restrain him of liberty were made, he would have no excuse for exiling himself from the Vatican. Italy is entirely contented with present conditions, and is not likely to break faith with Europe by any proceeding that will give Leo an excuse for leaving. The Italian Government has so secured its pledge for the safety of the Pope that violation would involve it beyond any possible benefit it could derive from securing the Papal possessions.

That Mr. White goes to the polls in Windsor, Canada, next Monday as a candidate for Mayor on the annexation issue, is not a fact justifying the statement in the dispatches that the election will be a test of Canadian sentiment as to the annexation scheme, for Windsor is not fairly representative of Canada. It is very near the line and is greatly influenced by Detroit, Buffalo and other border places. No vote of a single locality can be taken as a test of the sentiment of the people of the Dominion. When a true feeling is thrown out, it will touch public judgment at many and widely-separated points.

Some of the people who are endeavoring to keep General Harrison away from the inaugural supplemental ceremony called a ball, hold that they are justified in their effort because General Harrison is a Christian man. But do they not perceive that they are simply crippling this "Christian man" by seeking to put upon him tasks he cannot accomplish? Is it wise to demand of him that which he cannot do without inaugurating his administration with friction, and reducing his ability to accomplish greater things?

The news is apparently authoritative that the Burlington Railroad engineers' strike is at an end. Information is not given as to the details, and it is therefore not possible to say whether there was complete yielding upon either side, or mutual concessions and a meeting upon middle

ground. The latter is more likely to have taken place.

BOULANGER insists that he has always supported the French Republic. What a singular way he has had of manifesting his loyalty to free government, to be sure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stated Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 5th, at 7 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited. JOHN W. BOYD, E. C. A. A. REYNOLDS, Recorder.

The Members of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at Temple Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 5th, at 7:30 o'clock, to pay a fraternal visit to Industrial Lodge, No. 7, O. A. LOVDAL, Pres. By S. Wilson, Secretary.

There will be a Grand Praise Service at Sixth-street M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Some of the best local talent will render a hymn service. The pastor will present subjects in hymnology and deliver an address appropriate to New Year's.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H. Regular meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 7:30 o'clock, at Grangers' Hall. Installation of officers. [11] LIZZIE SMITH, D. of H.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable young widow. Address W. this office.

WANTED—A SMART, RESPECTABLE youth at room 97, Golden Eagle Hotel. Call at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

BOYS WANTED—AT ONCE, AT FARMERS' and Mechanics' Store.

STRAYED—TO MRS. TULLAR'S RANCH, one mile east of city, on the Y street road, a Brown Mare and Gray Filly, both well matched. The owner will pay for their recovery and expenses. Charges.

TO LET—STORE No. 37 J STREET, SUITED for a grocery or office room; shelving and fixtures. Also, two acres of land to rent upon Thirty-first street. Address JOHN RITEL, 35-36.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FRONT SUNNY WELL, four square ft. 201 Eighth street. 11-12.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BREWERY, APPLY TO CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF FOUR-YEAR-OLD BROWN Mares and Gray Filly, both well matched, to drive in single or double harness. For particulars call at the New Dexter Stable, 512 K street.

LEONARD SCHAUMLEFFEL, W. R. T. to your mother. ANY INFORMATION as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by W. A. POTTER, Post-office Box 355, Sacramento, Cal.

No. 1 White Oat Hay

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, 1108 and 1110 J street. Telephone No. 181.

People's Express and Transfer Ass'n.

OFFICE, 1002 SEVENTH STREET, CORNER of J. Freight and baggage forwarded promptly. Trunks, merchandise and parcels transferred to and from all trains and boats, also from one part of the city to another. Furniture and pianos handled by careful and experienced men. Agents and wagons at depot on arrival of all trains. Telephone 270.

J. M. DODGE, Manager.

15-1m 1p

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Saturday, at 9 A. M.

Remnant Sale of the following Goods at ONE-HALF
REGULAR PRICES

CRETONNES, TABLE LINEN,
GINGHAMS, SATEENS,
CALICOES, PERCALES,
TICKING, SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, DRESS LININGS

Fifty per Cent. Reductions.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

BLACK * GOODS.
What We Show at 25c.

Black English Cashmere.....	25 cents
Black All-wool Albatross.....	25 cents
Black All-wool Bunting.....	25 cents

Black All-wool Bunting.....	25 cents
Black Lace Bunting.....	25 cents
Black Alpaca.....	25 cents
Black Nun's Veiling.....	25 cents

We advise you to see our Black Dress Goods at 75 cts.

Black All-wool Sebastopol Cloth.....	75 cents
Black All-wool Drap d'Alma.....	75 cents
Black All-wool French Serge.....	75 cents

Black All-wool French Serge.....	75 cents
Black All-wool Albatross.....	75 cents
Black All-wool Henrietta.....	75 cents
Black All-wool Nun's Veiling.....	75 cents
Lupin's Black Cashmere.....	75 cents
Black Alpaca, rich luster.....	75 cents

Reliable Black Dress Goods for 50 cents.


Black All-wool Nun's Veiling.....	50 cents
Black All-wool Albatross.....	50 cents
Black All-wool Bunting.....	50 cents
Black All-wool French Serge.....	50 cents

Black All-wool French Serge.....	50 cents
Black All-wool Tricot.....	50 cents
Black All-wool Ladies' Cloth.....	50 cents
Lupin's' Black Cashmere.....	50 cents
Black All-wool Henrietta.....	50 cents

Following Choice Black Goods can be had at \$1 a yard

Black All-wool Henrietta.....	\$1
Black All-wool Drap d'Alma.....	\$1
Black All-wool Copuir.....	\$1
Black All-wool French Serge.....	\$1
Black-All-wool Albatross.....	\$1

Black All-wool Mummy Cloth.....	\$1
Black All-wool Chevron Suiting.....	\$1
Fine Black Alpaca.....	\$1
Lupin's Black Cashmere.....	\$1



WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.
Nos. 400 to 410 K Street, Sacramento.

CLEARANCE SALE! IN THE TRIMMING DEPARTMENT SHALL I sell TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS at cost for the next thirty days. My goods are all fine FRENCH GOODS. Come and see for yourself at

FANCY ROCKERS. SOME VERY NICE ONES JUST RECEIVED for Holiday trade at lowest prices.

NEW DESIGNS IN CARPET
Also received. Call and see them.

MRS. M. A. DEALER'S
Pavlov, St. Paul, St. C. (at the corner of the street)

MR. M. A. ELLER'S
(SUCCESSOR TO BARBER & PEALER),
621 and 623 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....Jat-17.....CAL.

CHAS. M. CAMPBELL
409 K Street.
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

THE MINNAPOLITAN

WE ANNOUNCE

From this date that we will not offer
the trade any Imported Champagne

—

WE HAVE OUR "GAS"

DUDE CALIFORNIA WINE

—AT—
308 J Street.
OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST IN THE
world. Come early and avoid the rush.
mean business. MUST CLOSE OUT AT
ONCE.

AMES PARSONS, 603 J ST. OUR MOTTO IS:
SACRAMENTO BANK--DIVIDEND NOTICE.
"HOME PROTECTION."
P. FELTER, SON & CO
Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars

deposits, and 5 per cent. per annum on term deposits and paid in capital stock, and payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1889.

JAN 3-64ds ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashie.

THE ARLEST PAPER ON THE COAST IS THE WEEKLY UNION.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY UNION.

OUR AFTER-STOCK-TAKING SALE

— COMMENCES —

NEXT TUESDAY!

— ♦♦ —

Do not fail to read this space
Monday for a list of the many big

values to be offered.

FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE,
E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor.

And he seized the chair and rushed upon Paul, who would have fought and taken the consequence if Monsieur Richat had not appeared from the inside room and taken a rush at him. Paul seized his hat and left the place. He informed the police

ons. Savieres, the former college associate whom Paul was going to see, was five years his senior. He had entertained a very great affection for Paul, and was very much grieved to find that he had quitted Bourgoigne without informing him of his intention. The first notification he had of Paul's

catarrh causes discharge from the nose; breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking, ringing noises in the ears, and Sarsaparilla, by purifying the blood, cures catarrh.

to-day who believe them to have
part of Sir Franklin's expedition.
was a German ship named Hansa
ent to pieces on an ice-island and the
took refuge on the ice, built a hut
wreckage and spent eight months

one in this way, and if not chopped cooking, should be thoroughly before swallowing. If a dried curries into the stomach whole it is suggested at all.—*Popular Science*

G PILES. protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, very sore. **SWAYNE'S OINTMENT** stops the itching and bleeding, heals, and in most cases removes the tumor. It is sold by druggists, or mailed in receipt of price, 50 cts. a box; 3 boxes, \$1.25. **R. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.**

ers, within ten months after
on of this notice, to said Ad-
office of Taylor & Holl, at 630
into City.
er 7, 1888.
B. DEVINE, Administrator.
Attorneys for Administrator.
ds-4wS

IN MINNESOTA.

SACRAMENTO EXCURSION AGENTS
IN THE WEST.

Mr. Maslin is Somewhat Discouraged Over Their Work So Far.

The following letter from E. W. Maslin, one of the gentlemen sent out by the Sacramento Valley Excursion Association, gives some account of the up-hill work in the great Northwest:

ST. PAUL, December 29, 1888.
EDS. RECORD-UNION: I promised you that I would send you notes of our trip, but have refrained hitherto because there was very little to write about that would be interesting to the people of Sacramento, so far as it related to the success of our experiment. We were detained at Chicago by a number of causes or obstacles which seemed insurmountable, until the 6th of December, when we left for Milwaukee. Mr. White had preceded me for the purpose of securing a hall and billing our excursion at such rate as was within our means. He was refused at several times the use of a hall simply because, as the owner said, we were to "boom" California. Our audience was about 100 persons. I think five persons declared their intention to go to winter to Sacramento city. Our first mistake was in lecturing at Milwaukee. The population is mostly composed of Germans, who are slow to be impressed. They are satisfied with their condition, and are attached to the place, its associations, and also are held by the sentiment of nativity. Unless a colony could be formed of persons of like birth-place, it will be useless to attempt to induce immigration from that part of Wisconsin.

Our next lecture was at Portage, in Wisconsin, a town of about 6,000 persons. It is a slow, dull town. The land is sandy and poor, and the farmers are in ordinary circumstances. From the center of the town who had brought into town cordwood and swampy land to sell. They gave but a sorry account of their struggle to earn a livelihood upon their farms. The cold weather and poor land are constant obstacles to success. I felt a pity for them. It was the first time in my life when I have been brought in contact with a class of farmers whose struggle is to live. Their pinched faces, hard hands and bowed backs told of years of unrequited toil. They assured me that they would go to California but they could not sell their farms. We had a fair and quite appreciative audience. At this place we concluded that it was better for us to go together, rather than to one another. We had a lecture accordingly, we went to La Crosse. At this place we could not obtain a hall, except at the close of the week, except Germania Hall, a place where we had to lecture in the town. There were very few persons for the week, which were informed engaged the interest of everybody, the object being charitable and local, and accordingly, we took the train for Winona, a place of some importance, arriving there in the nighttime. The next morning Mr. White endeavored to secure a hall, but without success. From the character of the population we were persuaded that our sickle would gather no grain there, and accordingly we pushed on to St. Paul.

Before we started we had the liveliest impression that St. Paul and Minneapolis would afford us a wide and genial field for our work. St. Paul and Minneapolis claim to have in the neighborhood of 80,000 souls. Upon visiting the latter city we concluded to make St. Paul our headquarters. We rented an office in a busy part of the city, having a fine show-window, in which we displayed our fruits.

Our funds being limited, we were compelled to rent cheap halls. Indeed, had we plenty of money we could not have afforded to pay the exorbitant rates demanded. We advertised our lectures thoroughly and as well posted the city. We lectured on the nights of the 14th and 21st to small audiences. We had advertised that we would be at our office each day to give information about Central California, and invited examination of the fruit. We called attention to the field for immigration at Sacramento City, now that the American river was being tamed, and noted the cheap excursion rates, etc.

We have now been here two weeks. We have had callers each day, but have not been able to form any excursion parties. We are billed to lecture on Tuesday night next at Stillwater, a town twenty-five miles from here, of about 20,000 population. We are told that there is quite a "California" interest there, and hope to accomplish something.

I am somewhat disappointed with the present results of our labors. From the letters of those who have described the scenes at Columbus and Chicago and other places, I anticipated that the country was aglow with enthusiasm about California, and that we would meet with large audiences eager to hear about the favored land. But it is not so. It is well to look at the truth square in the face, and at the risk of offending some of our enthusiastic citizens, I presume to say that Minnesota, at this time, does not afford a fair or open field for our missionary work. As far as I have seen, I agree with Mr. Mills (so far as this section is concerned), who is reported to have said at a meeting of the State Board of Trade, that we need not look for immigration from the so-called West; that we must look to the further East.

The people here are proud of their State; it is dotted with large towns, the scenery is beautiful, and the farmers are generally in comfortable circumstances. Ten railroads run in and out of St. Paul, and altogether, from what I can learn, the State is in a prosperous condition. The climate is the main and only objection, and forces many people to leave or desire to leave. We may be asked, then, why can they not be turned California-ward? Simply because the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, having one of its termini at St. Paul, and is using all its means to attract immigration to Oregon and Washington Territory. The daily papers contain, as advertisements, the warmest descriptions of those sections, in colors such as we are wont to use in portraying California. Ordinary color no objection to the class of people accustomed to the severe cold of Minnesota, and the temperature, as represented, of Oregon and Washington Territory is paradisaical to them.

This time last winter the thermometer at St. Paul was 27° below zero; this year it has not been below 10° above zero, and the people are congratulating themselves upon the fine weather. When we mention California, we are answered: "Well you can't beat this weather in California." One can perceive how little impression we could make upon people who are contented with the thermometer anywhere below zero. They recognize the fact that no one can recall such a mild winter and hourly expect the sun to point to be touched, but are content for the present. Hence I say we have met two obstacles: the Northern Pacific Company and the mild winter. We have planned a trip through towns where the weather is more severe, but exactly the time I cannot say, as we have to find our towns as we go along. We should have an advance agent to select the towns, hire halls and advertise in advance. The most that we can give is about three days' advertising, with the chance of not using the best paper.

I will report our meeting at Stillwater and give an outline of our method of lecture and showing the views. I received a letter to-day from Mr. Brand, from Chicago, who expected to be in Sacramento by the middle of January. Yours, etc.
E. W. MASLIN.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Conference Between Members of the State Board of Trade and Federated Trades.

An informal conference took place yesterday in the rooms of the State Board of Trade between Wm. H. Mills and J. Brown, representing that organization, and C. J. Smith and Mr. McGilvin, representing the Federated Trades. The meeting had been called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was not until 3 o'clock that the trades representatives put in an appearance. Mr. Mills then explained that what they had to say would have to be entirely informal, inasmuch as the regular meeting of the Board would not take place until Tuesday.

Mr. Mills stated that the Federated Trades was anxious to thoroughly ventilate the labor situation in California. It is the opinion of that organization, he said, that it is not necessary to import more Chinese labor here; that there is enough white labor in the State to pick all the fruit. He had just returned from the country, and had, in conversation with farmers, that there is a consensus of opinion that no more Chinese should be imported here.

All are anxious for a desirable character of white labor, and the Federated Trades would like to co-operate with the State Board of Trade in any action to this effect. Mr. Mills responded in behalf of the Board. The Federated Trades had not notified the Board of their desire for a conference, consequently there were but few members present. He invited the labor representatives to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee on next Tuesday, when some formal action could be taken. On that occasion several members of the State Board of Agriculture would be present, and this would give an admirable opportunity for the thorough discussion of the labor problem. Continuing, Mr. Mills said that Mr. Smith spoke as though there was a possibility of the repeal of the Exclusion Act. He asked if there was any movement to that effect.

Mr. Smith said there had been a great deal of talk in the *Examiner* about the Chinese. He had no positive information that any attempt would be made to repeal the Scott bill. Fruit-growers have been expressing their views on this subject, and there is a consensus of opinion that no more Chinese should be imported here.

Mr. McGilvin said the position the Federated Trades desired to assume was to assist the State Board in improving the treatment accorded to laborers on farms; also co-operate in building up the State. So long as white men were ill-fed and ill-clothed they would manifest no desire for labor.

Mr. Mills asked to what extent it would be possible to relieve the agricultural labor by means of mechanical labor. In France, for instance, the cultivation of the orchards requires much less labor than does the harvesting of the fruit.

Mr. McGilvin said that the main question was whether the white labor, if supplied, would obtain better treatment than that accorded it in the past. In regard to the mechanical proposition, he believed that if the mechanics knew that they could find work at certain periods of the year, some of them would seize the opportunity.

Mr. Mills said he believed that it would be possible eventually to obtain from the East a higher class of labor than that hitherto available. The best character of labor that is which is self-respecting and honest and which will make its employers interested in its own. An effort had been made to obtain this labor and steps had been taken to that effect. Mr. Este had made a report to that effect. The subject had been discussed by the Federated Trades.

Mr. McGilvin said the Federated Trades' objection to the further importation of Chinese labor here was that there is a sufficient large supply available at present. There is always a larger supply of skilled labor than the demand; to such an extent laborers are compelled to resort for work to labor that requires no skill.

Mr. Smith made a few remarks about the employment of Chinese labor. If the Exclusion Act proved effective, he believed that a great deal of white labor would immigrate here. He suggested the use of negro labor.

Mr. McGilvin said: "In the Eastern States the hired man is a member of the family. Across the Mississippi the hired man has his own quarters. The consequence is that it is easy to obtain a good class of labor in the West if the West is physically impossible to induce a boy to go to a farm."

Mr. McGilvin said that one of the purposes of the State Board of Trade is to induce men to go into the country and to cultivate the soil. It wanted also to increase the prosperity of California, and this was best brought about by inducing a good class of immigration. The conference then adjourned until Tuesday.

THE CITY COUPONS.

THE METHODS AND MARKS OF CANCELLATION.

Result of Judge Beatty's Examination into the Question of Their Twice Payment.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Some eight or ten days since, when my attention was called to the punched holes in the Sacramento city coupons which I had not before noticed, I stated that I would, when the weather was fair, examine these punches and let the result of my examination be known. Since then there has been but little fair weather, except on Sunday and New Year's day. I have had other business to attend to part of the time, and had but a few hours to examine the coupon book. I have devoted more time to examining the Auditor's old books, which I could attend to either on a cloudy or clear day. I propose to give some of the results of my examination.

First—The Auditor's books of 1880 and 1881 show that all the coupons that fell due in those two years, amounting to about 63,000, were paid before the end of 1881, except 1,428. The books do not show how many of these 1,428 coupons belonged to '80 and how many to '81 coupons. However, the total amount was very small, and doubtless most of them were paid in the following year, 1882. Here, then, is direct and positive proof from the Auditor's books of a fact I tried to prove, by indirect and circumstantial evidence, in my letter view with the Record-Union reporter—namely: that the coupons of 1880 were substantially all, or nearly all, paid soon after they fell due.

Second—I repeat here that of the coupons of 1881, which were all or nearly all paid soon after they were due, more than 72,000 are not now in the coupon books. Where they should be, but they are to that extent lost, mislaid or purloined, and not now to be found.

Third—My inference from these facts was that the coupons of 1880 were paid all or lost, or purloined from the proper custody of the same, at one time, and these 13,000 since brought in little by little, so as not to excite suspicion, and again paid by the several Treasurers who have held the office since they were purloined. And I will here explain why I then thought so. It is to be presumed that the Auditor's different years were kept in separate packages. No business man of ordinary common sense would throw all the coupons of different years into one mass. If each year's coupons were kept separately, then, of course, they must be kept in one or more packages. All the coupons of 1880 would have gone into a common letter envelope. They would all go into an envelope 4 by 9 inches (a very common size used about offices), without all that swelling the envelope to an unusual thickness. The reasonable presumption then is that the year's coupons were either in an envelope or box, and therefore difficult to lose a part without losing the whole. If, on the other hand, all the coupons of 1880 were together, then it would be impossible to lose \$72,000 of the 1881 coupons and not lose any others. This, however, as I stated at the time, was but a conjecture, not, nevertheless, very reasonable conjecture.

Since then I have discovered some further evidence tending strongly to confirm my theory about the loss and second payment of the 1881 coupons. In my short examination of the coupon book last week all the coupons pasted therein had small holes punched in them before pasting in the book. These holes were of various kinds: some quite small, some a little larger, some round, some kidney shaped, some were crosses and some were stars.

Some coupons had a hole punched in them, some six or eight.

While waiting a fair day to examine the coupon book I tried to ascertain the date when the different coupons were punched. I learned from Mr. McKee that the cross stamp was purchased in the early part of the year 1886, and the star punch the day of the year 1877. In my later date was fixed by Huntington, Hopkins & Co.'s bill for the punch.

In the subsequent examination of the coupon book I found that the star punch seemed to be the only punch used on coupons of 1880 and 1881. On the coupons of 1882 some had star punches, some round punches and some had both round and star punches. These holes were of various kinds: some quite small, some a little larger, some round, some kidney shaped, some were crosses and some were stars.

Among the coupons of 1884 and 1885 I did not find a single star punch. Then, the date of the star punch was fixed by Huntington, Hopkins & Co.'s bill for the punch.

But wishing to get at the bottom of the matter, and that they should be no mistake, I applied to Mr. Porter and Mr. McKee, to see if they would explain this apparent evidence of double payment. Mr. Porter first explained that Hickman bought the coupons of 1863, 1864 and 1865. He then said that about that time that 1860 and 1861 coupons had not been cancelled when paid, and consequently Hickman bought it better to cancel them before pasting in the book.

But that the later coupons having been cancelled as paid, it was not necessary to cancel them with the star stamp. This seemed to me a reasonable explanation of the cancelling, and at least required further examination to rebut this hypothesis.

Mr. McKee then told me that Hickman was then in the appointment of Auditor and Treasurer. He then said that in September, 1876, directing the Auditor and Treasurer (Porter) to buy the coupons books to paste in the city and send them into the office of Hickman. He then said that in October the books were delivered to the city, the bill presented and paid. In December, 1877, more than a year after the purchase of the books, Hickman was then Auditor, for pasting the coupons, was allowed.

These star-punched coupons appear on the first page of the report volume of the coupon books. Of course they were punched before they were pasted in the book. If they had been punched after pasting, the book as well as the coupon would show the punched hole. Then if Hickman punched these coupons he must have waited seven or eight months after he was appointed to do this work, and after he received the book, he waited seven or eight months before he pasted a coupon. He was Auditor when appointed to do the work, but went out of office in the month of March, 1877. Surely he must have waited seven or eight months before he pasted a coupon. Mr. Porter told me he did the work in 1876, when he (Porter) and Hickman were in office. Mr. McKee told me that when he came into the office Hickman was at that work, and he and Hickman worked right along together in the same office, Hickman pasting the coupons and he attending to the ordinary duties of the office. This I think very nearly conclusive evidence that these coupons were cancelled by Mr. McKee and pasted into the book after they had been cancelled.

Before concluding I will say that the fact that all these coupons that are missing and apparently paid twice, being of the years 1860-61-62, naturally led me to the suspicion that some city official of that date must have been either criminal or very negligent in taking care of the coupons. But now more fully examined, I am convinced that subject I am convinced the officers of 1860-

61-62 had nothing to do with the loss of these coupons. I am convinced they disappeared from the office at a much later date, and from the careless manner in which they appear to have been kept, they were liable to be stolen by any one looting about the office.

With regard to further investigation, I am now engaged in business that will occupy all my time and I cannot follow it up. I am confident further investigation of the books might be made which would clear up many of the dark spots. I think I could put any bookkeeper on the track that would unravel this whole affair. But what good purpose would it serve? The money is gone and cannot be recovered. The Trustees are fully informed of the fact that over 70,000 of paid coupons are outstanding, cancelled or uncanceled nobody knows. If upon the information they will not take steps to protect the city from a second payment of these coupons or from a claim on the part of the City Treasurer to withhold \$72,000 from the creditors and Fund Commissioners of the city to see if he is not liable to pay them, just as he is withholding money to see if he is not liable to pay coupons that are barred by the Statute of Limitations, then there would be no steps to protect the city if you were to prove positively that \$100,000 worth of the city coupons had been paid twice or even three times.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

The Live Time Quartz Mining is Caus-

ing in El Dorado County.

S. E. Holcombe, an owner in the Armine, El Dorado county, in conversation with a reporter, says:

"In the Armine district, which lies between Shingle Springs and Placerville, on the Placerville Railroad, there is now about a red-hot. There are a great many mines and mills at work, and large forces of men are delving away with pick and shovel."

"South of Shingle Springs the first mine you strike is the one owned by Ives, Stoutenberg & Kelly, of San Francisco. There is a five-stamp mill, and ten men are employed night and day, and the product is shipped to the smelter works in San Francisco. The next mine is the old Crystal, which has for so long a time lain idle, but has now renewed operations. A ten-stamp mill is being built, and a new ore vein fifty-five feet wide, will soon start up its new twenty-stamp mill, and run night and day. This mill is the finest in the Armine district, and cost \$37,000. The Smith Bonanza mine, adjoining the Armine, is also mining, and the Churchill is working constantly a twenty-stamp mill."

Mr. Holcombe said a number of other mines would soon be started up, and that other things were singularly active in that part of El Dorado, and much money was being got out and circulated in consequence.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

S. Solon Hill to John A. Parker—Lot 8, G and H, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; grant.

Grace Lea to Julia Nescha—Quit claim to northeast quarter of section 13, township 7 north, and Township 8 north, range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; \$10.

Francis C. Myers to the estate of W. S. Hunt, grant. Lot 3, block C, Highland Park; grant.

John A. Parker to J. N. McCarty—Twenty acres, west half of lot 1, M and N, Sixth and Seventh streets; \$10.

P. D. and Mary K. Wilson to Catherine F. Diem—North half of south half of lot 5, D and E, and south half of lot 6, D and E, and south half of lot 7, D and E, and south half of lot 8, D and E, and south half of lot 9, D and E, and south half of lot 10, D and E, and south half of lot 11, D and E, and south half of lot 12, D and E, and south half of lot 13, D and E, and south half of lot 14, D and E, and south half of lot 15, D and E, and south half of lot 16, D and E, and south half of lot 17, D and E, and south half of lot 18, D and E, and south half of lot 19, D and E, and south half of lot 20, D and E, and south half of lot 21, D and E, and south half of lot 22, D and E, and south half of lot 23, D and E, and south half of lot 24, D and E, and south half of lot 25, D and E, and south half of lot 26, D and E, and south half of lot 27, D and E, and south half of lot 28, D and E, and south half of lot 29, D and E, and south half of lot 30, D and E, and south half of lot 31, D and E, and south half of lot 32, D and E, and south 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